Lorin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawail, has issued in pamphlet form a "Handbook on the Annexation of Hawall." The book contains eighty-eight pages and it consists of a statement of the reasons in favor of annexation; a brief description of Hawaii, its people, government, laws, commerce, finances, educational system, and resources; an enumeration of twenty objections that have been made to annexation and a reply to each: a digest of the opinions of American Presidents, Secretaries of State, Ministers, and military and naval officers; and of the acts or Congress and of Hawaii concerning American control or annexation of Hawail; copies of the messages and reports accompanying the anmeration treaties of 1893 and 1897, and copies of the three treaties of annexation of Hawaii negotiated in 1854, 1893, and 1897; of the reciprocity treaty of 1875 and of the "Pearl Harbor treaty" of 1887. There are also four maps showing (1) the area in the Pacific within which Hawaii is the only supply station; (2) the same area transposed to the Atlantic side; (3) a detail map of the eight largest Hawatian islands; (4) a map of the Pacific showing the relative position of Hawaii to, and the distance from, the principal naval stations and porta, A summary of the reasons given for and

against annexation is as follows: For two generations the attitude of the United States toward Hawaii has been more that of a brother toward a little sister than the usual formal treatment accorded other nations.

The reasons given for that are: Hawaiian Christianization, civilization, commerce, education, and development are the di rect product of American effort.

Hawaii is, in every element and quality which enters into the composition of a modern civil-ized community, a child of America.

Hawaii is the one " American Colony" beyond the borders of the Union. Honolulu is the one foreign port in the world

where the Stars and Stripes float over more ships than all other flags combined.

Out of all this has grown a sentimental feeling toward Hawali, which does not measure its regard in dollars, combined with a recognition of the strategic value of Hawaii, and the determination that it should not pass under the control of any other foreign people, resulting in a settled policy of exclusion of other powers and ultimate annexation.

Five reasons in favor of annexation are enumerated, viz.:

It will prevent the establishment of an alien and possibly hostile stronghold in a position commanding the Pacific coast and the commerce of the North Pacific, and definitely and finally secure to the United States the strategical control of the North Pacific, thereby protecting its Pacific coast and commerce from attack.

The conditions are such that the United States must act now to preserve the results of its past policy and to prevent the dominancy in Hawaii of a foreign people.

It will increase many fold and secure to the United States the commerce of the islands. It will greatly increase and secure to the United States the shipping business of the

It will remove Hawaii from international politics, and tend to promote peace in the Pacific by eliminating an otherwise certain source of International friction.

In support of the first reason given here for annexation Mr. Thurston points to the fact that all the great powers of Europe have coaling stations within steaming distance of our Atlantic coast, but that none of them possesses such a station near enough to the Pacific coast to be available as a base of operations against it. He also shows that, while there are scores of islands in the Atlantic that can be used as bases for naval supplies and repairs there is but one spot in the Pacific, from the equator to Alaska, from Japan to th American continent namely Hawaii, where coal, bread, and water can be ob-

A country in possession of Hawaii, Mr. Thurston says, would have a base of supplies within four or five days' steaming of any part of the Pacific coast, and by simply keeping other nations out of it the United States will secure almost absolute immunity from naval attacks on its Pacific coast.

In support of his second reason for annexation Mr. Thurston avers that it is no longer a question whether Hawaii shall be controlled by the native Hawalian or by some foreign race,

whether Havaila on the post country is the native Havailan or by some foreign whether Havailan or by some foreign whether Havailan or by some foreign whether Havailan or the heads of the heads the native Havailan or the heads of the heads have always resided in Hawail, while, without exception, they are among the leading heads amouncement by the United States of its policy, combined with the control given by the reciprocity treaty, is no longer sufficient to make that policy effective or to retain the advantages already secured. The treaty, Mr. Thurston points out, is terninable by either party loit upon a year's notice, and that other nations stand ready to avail themselves of the opportunity s. afforded is made anparent by the fact that the English Government has act tempted, and is still working, to obtain the cess son or lesse of one of the Hawailan sisands as a cable station.

The awarening of 1-pan, Mr. Thurston says the state of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the Pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the pacific particular y in Hawail, where the Japanese number 20,000 During the fall of policy of the pacific particular y the policy of the pacific particular y the policy of the policy of the pacific particular y

in Hawaii.

In establishing the soundness of his third and
In establishing the soundness of his third and In establishing the soundness of his third and fourth reasons for onnexation Mr. Thurston says that to-day Hawaii is the mainstay of the American merchant marine engaged in deep-eva foreign trade. In support of this assertion be gives a table showing the number of entries into American sorts of American ships bound from foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1896, by which it is demonstrated that while Hawaiif arnished cargo for 191 American vessels, all the world outside, exclusive of the American continent, furnished cargo for only 298 American ships, All Europe, Asia, Australasia and Africa combined only furnished freigh for 180 vessels.

As the American tariff will bar out almost

freigh for 180 vessels.

As the American tariff will bar out almost all imports from foreign countries, practically the entire freighting business of H-waii will be with the United States, and P-will be carried on by American vessels. Mr. Taurston predicts that with the tracease of commerce and population under annexation the number of American ships engaged in the Hawaiian trade will double. In explaining his lifth and last reason Mr. Taurston says that while for the immediate present the Government of Hawaii is under control of those who favor annexation, there is no certainty that it will continue so for any control of those who favor annexation, there is no certainty that it will continue so for any great length of time. As look on as Hawaii is independent other nations will naturelly strive to advance their interest there at the expense of the United States. Hawaii independent, but without the power to maintain its independence, is a standing assistion to international intrigue and friction and a menace to the peace of the Paritic, but if Hawaii becomes a part of the territory of the United States, Mr. Thurston holds that it will be eliminated from international politics.

tional politics.

Next Mr. Thurston replies tersely and convincingly to twenty objections that have been advanced to annexation. In repart to the objection that it is unconstitutional because the gen-

President negotiated annexation treaties. In regard to the objection that annexation in this case would be unconstitutional because Hawaii is not contiguous to the United States, Mr. Thurston says that precedents are all against it. On general principles, contiguous territory is more easily governed and deconded, But this depends upon circumstance. In those days distance is not a matter of miles, but of hours. When California was annexed it was two months distant from civilization, Honoluiu Washington. Alaska is separated from the United States by Canaia. Midway isl in the 3,000 miles from California. The Alcutian Islandes extend 1,200 miles west of Al. ska, and the guano islands are scattered all over the Pacific and the Caribbean Sea.

In answer to the objection of some persons who say we do not want Hawaii as a State, with two more Senators, Mr. Thurston declares, this treatment of the nomination in Greater New York. As

and the Caribbean Sea.

In answer to the objection of some persons who say we do not want Hawaii as a State, with two more Senators, Mr. Thurston declares that the treaty does not provide for Statehood. It provides that Hawaii shall be a Territory, and leaves the form of government in the hands of Congress. Statehood is not an issue. It will be for our successors to settle. They will be dealing with their own fortunes and fates, and not with ours. Can we not perform the duty of the hour and leave the future to them, in the faith that they will be as wise and patriotic as we are? In answering those who say that Hawaii is an outlying territory, and in time of war would be a source of weakness to the United States, Mr. Thurston holds that whether outlying territory is a source of weakness depends unon crumistances. When England owned territory in France it was a source of weakness. Her ownership of Gibraltar is a source of strength. Gens, Schoffeld and Alexander, Admirals Portor, Walker, Belknap, and Capt, Mahan declare that Hawaii would be a source of strength to the United States in case of war. They base their opinion upon a plain demonstration of facts, viz.:

The navies of to-day are all steamers with imitted coal carrying capacity, and cannot cross the Pacific without renewing their coal supply, Hawaii is only four days steaming from San

facta, viz.:

The navies of to-day are all steamers with limited coal carrying capacity, and cannot cross the Pacific without renewing their coal supply. Hawaii is only four days steaming from San Francisco, and in possession of any foreign pewer would be a menace and a danger to the Pacific coast and its commerce. Shut out from Hawaii, all of them are forced back the entire width of the Pacific—a distance practically prohibitive of naval operations against the Pacific coast. With foreign countries barred out of Hawaii, the Pacific coast and its commerce is almost absolutely safe from naval attack.

Mr. Thurston does not think that annexation will necessitate heavy expenditures and a navy in order to protect Hawaii in time of war, Whether Hawaii is to be fortified and defended or not does not depend upon annexation, but upon whether the United States is to continue its policy of barring out other nations. Annexation is only incidental to the policy of exclusion, Annexation does not necessitate fortification, but it ever fortification is required, title will be an essential. Title can be obtained now, What the future may bring forth no one canted.

will be an essential. Title can be obtained in What the future may bring forth no one can to Neither does be think it will form a proced marily, to secure a additional territory or con merce, but to secure a unique and all-powers strategical point for the protection of the which it already owns. No other for ign terr fory bears such a relation to the United State therefore this is no precedent for other anne

ations.

In answer to the objection that it is contrary to the Monroe doctrine to acquire territory beyond the Soundaries of the American continent, Mr. Thurston says that the Monroe doctrine is a limitation on European powers, excluding them from participation in the affers of the American continent and its outlying islands, but it places no limitation on the United States. Instead of Hawaii lying outside of the Monroe doctrine, there is no territory to which it more directly applies, and in no other case h s there been such continued insistence on the part of been such continued insistence on the part of

directly applies, and in no other case h s there been such continued insistence on the part of American statesmen of the application of the doctrine as in the case of Hawaii.

The reply to the objection that a large portion of Hawaiian voters have been disfranchised, that no vote has been taken in H wail upon the question of annexation, and that it is un American to annex a territory without a popular vote of its inhabitants is that no Hawaiian voters have been disfranchised, and that it is not un-American to annex territory without a vote of the inhabitants. In support of this argument Mr. Thurston cites the cases of Louisiana, Fiorica, Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Alaska, which were annexed without popular vote.

Mr. Thurston then goes on he show the failing the continuation of the state of the case.

lar vote.

Mr. Thurston then goes on to show the falsity of the statement urged against annexation to the effect that a protectorate will secure to the United States all the advantages which will acof the statement urged against annexation to the effect that a protectorise will secure to the United States all the advantages which will ascred under annexation without involving the country in the responsibility of ownership. He says that this problem confronted President President Herrison and Secretary Foster in 1893, and President McKinley and Secretary Shermon in 1897. In each case the decision was against a protectorate and in favor of annexation. The reason is that, under a protectorate, the United States would assume the responsibilities incident to ownership, without the power of control, while, under a protectorate the United States would assume the responsibilities and would acquire absolute control. Under a protectorate Hawaii would still remain an incubstor of international friction. Under a mexican it would be removed from international politics.

In reply to the objection that annexation will be injurious to the beet-sugar industry, as Hawaiian sugar will compete with the beet sugar raised in the United States was approximately 2,000,000 or the United States was approximately 2,000

Government.

In concusion Mr. Thurston says the day has gone by when the United States can ignore its international privileges and obligations. Whether it will or no, the logic of events is forcing the American people to take their place as one of the great "international nations," and incidentally thereto to adopt such means as are

Mr. Wolff's Chase After a Thierish Surse. Theresa Alexander, a middle-aged woman, was engaged a few days ago by Henry W. Wolff and his wife of 322 Ninth street, Jersey City, as nurse for their child. Theresa received permission yesterday to go to Hoboken for her

fore the nomination in Greater New York. As interpreted here, these signs ominously pointed to the forcing of another campaign against Bryanism upon the country, with no element of political, social, or financial anarchy eliminated from its platform, With the action in New York this battle is held to be joined.

And so the contest between the Republican organization on the one hand, with Gen. Tracy as its candidate, and Henry George and his al lies on the other, is regarded as thoroughly national, and in a very small and comparatively unimportant degree as a local struggle.

It is undeniable that general apprehension xists in Government quarters over the possibility of the election of Henry George, or, a some in high position express it, over the probability of his success. This feeling of uneasine arises not so much from want of belief in the personal honesty of Mr. George, but from the in every section of the land as the triumph of socialism in that metropolis which largely contrels the trade and commerce and finances of the nation. And while Mr. George personally is not an Anarchist, there is not a den of anarchy or lawlessness in its many allied form that would not go wild with delight over his success. His campaign is looked upon in all Government quarters as one tending victory, by which the heresies of the Chicago platform were repudiated by the law and order voters without regard to party. In the ent u siasm which came with the general relief over Major McKinl y's election, it was for a time believed by the mana ers of his campaign that the Chicago platform would not be a possibility in the next campaign; that the free-sliver craze, like the greenback insanity, had been swept aside as an element of political strength; that anarchy and socialism could not hereafter be recognized by the Democratic party in its national platform, and that such a union had beer established among all who regarded the Chicago platform as striking at the very foundations of republican institutions as would hold them together and insure success in future battles for financial honor, for the protection of the na-

in all forms of its manifestations, and the overthrow of anarchy in all forms of its manifestations.

Now, it is concered by all observers here that essentially the same battle of 1896 is to be fought over ag in in 1800, and that it there was any hope previous to the recent events in New York that the trainers of the next Democratic

any nope previous to the next events in New York that the framers of the next Democratic partform would eliminate the anarchistic planks of the last one, that hope has vanished in the general and wild acclaim with which all socialistic elements the country over have held the nomination of Henry George.

In a word, the New York situation compels the concussion here that in 1900 the country will fin i all phases of disorder which rejoiced in the Chicago platform and were encouraged by it again united in an attempt to gain possession of the Government, debise its finances, throttle life courts, and give populism in all its forms free rein. In the earlier days of Mr. Bryen's posteletion tours and efforts it was the belief of the Republican managers that such a thing as a Bryan resurrection, was impossible, and his Bryan resurrection was imposible, and his performances excited ridicine bordering on pity, it was believed that free silver was a dead issue; but now, when a silver dollar is worth but a little over 40 cents, the supporters of the remonetization of silver are found to be as active and argressive as before. There was also a confiction that in any even the

subject of modern defence will be of vital importance. The sentiment of the notion is believed to carnes by favor all recommendations in these directions with most decided and

forcing the American people to take their place as one of the great "international nations," and incidentally thereto to adopt such means as are necessary to sustain the position.

\*\*NEW FORKERS AT GETTYSBURG.\*\*

\*\*Mayor Strong, Comproller Fitch and Others There on Official Business.\*\*

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Commission of New York, composed of Mayor William L. Strong, Comproller Ashbel P. Fitch, Recorder John W. God, Samuel McMillan, J. A. Goulden, Charles H. T. Collis, Warren M. Healey, William Leary, Albert R. Shattuck, and Charles Campbell, arrived here this morning. They were taken over the scene of the first and the section day's battie by the veteran guide, Cape. James T. Long, and to-morrow will visit the field of the final battle. The Mayor and Comptroller say that the visit has been of great practical femilian monument for New York.

\*\*At 9 o clock to might the party was seronaded by the Gettysburg College students.\*\*

Mr. Weiff's Chase After a Thievish Surse.\*\*

Meyor and Charles Surse.\*\*

In these directions with most decided and effections are supported.

There is no work which the influential press to move we gazed in which is hereevelopment. In neither one of importance as giving the information of an expectation part of naving the information of an expectation part of the serving wing the information of an expectation part of the first one and one case of the first one and the section of a design for the quarter million menument for New York.

At 9 o clock to mich the pa will secure stendy development of plans alreading mapped. H. V. Boynto

Improvements at Halley's Beach, Aswport. NEWPORT, R. L. Oct. 9.-Balley's Beach, now called Spout ng Hock Heach, is being improved. rincingly to twenty objections that have been divanced to annexation. It reparts the objection that it is unconstitutional because the general Government is limited in its powers to those represent construction and he followed her. The woman saw into that the Constitution distributed in its powers to those that the transitiation is a not specifically and that the Constitution distributed in its powers to those the care and the care are and overlook that the constitution distributed in its powers to those the care and the care are and overlook that a terms court into the care to keep of the drifting sand has been invoved to the were call of the new bathing powers to those the care are and overlook that a terms court into the care are and overlook to care. Mrs. Alexander had three diamond the care was the constitution has been injected by deliceson to constitut The fence to keep of the drifting sand has been

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

the Governor of New Jersey was likely to apint ex-President Cleveland, now of Prince on, N. J., to be one of the lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of that State, in place of the late William L. Dayton. We find hat the term lay Judge does not occur in the indiciary article of the New Jersey Constituon, but it is commonly used to designate a pecially appointed Judge of the tribunal of last resort. The Constitution provides that the Court of Errors and Appeals "shall consist of the Chancellor, the Justices of the Supreme urt, and six Judges, or a major part of them, which Judges are to be appointed for six These six Judges are generally known as lay Judges, though lawyers are frequently appointed in this class, as was the late William Walter Phelps. Their terms are so arranged that one Judge goes out in each year, in order that the Governor may make an appointment annually in this branch of the court. On Friday the report in regard to Mr. Cleveland was denied in the newspapers, apparently on the authority of Gov. Griggs. Until then there seemed nothing improbable in it, in view of Mr. Cleve land's return to the practice of the law after his first term, and his willingness at that time to try cases as a referee, indicating that judicial work was congenial to him.

The Court of Appeals reconvened at Albany on Monday, and on Tuesday handed down deciknowledge that his election would be regarded | sions in fifty-four cases, some of which were of much interest and importance. None has at tracted more seneral attention than that in the case of Riley Grannan, who was excluded from the race track of the Westchester Racing Asso clation in October of last year because the New York Jockey Club had just previously rules him off the turf "for offering and making pres ents to jockeys, in violation of the rules of rac ing." He sued the association, asking for an injunction against the enforcement of the order for his exclusion, and the Appellate Diision of the Supreme Court in the Second De partment held that he was entitled to prevent it from being carried into effect, inasmuch as race tracks were places of public amusement, from which persons could not be permanently a racing regulation. As the Court of An peals reversed the order of the Appellate Division, it has certainly taken a different view of the law, but what that view is can only be ascertained from the opinion in full, which has not yet been published.

The newspapers made a good deal of fun of he Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city last spring for deciding that it was not misconduct in a policeman to sit down on a box near a tail of heer, white he was on duty The decision, however, has just been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The precise charge against the officer, Michael Howard, was "that said patroliuan, Michael Howard, was sitting on a box at the foot of East 130th street, with a tin pail containing lager beer alongside of him, at 9:24 P. M., April 15, 1896, in company with Patrolman George Weidecke, during his tour of patrol duty." The proof showed that this other officer was eating oysters, but lioward was neither eating anything nor drinking. His excuse for sitting down was that he felt ill from the effects of a wound which he had received in the discharge of his duties, and it did not appear that he remained sitting any considerable length of time. As Mr. Justice Ingraham delared, the only thing proved against the officer was that hesat down on the box, and there was no view of that act which would make it mis conduct justifying the Commissioners in dis missing him from the force. It is not surprising that the Court of Appeals has sustained his sensible conclusion.

An excellent judicial appointment was an nounced from Albany on Friday in the selection of Jense Johnson of Brooklyn to succeed the late William J. Osborne as one of the Jusices of the Supreme Court in the Second Judi cial district. Mr. Johnson has long been a lead ing member of the Kings county bar, and has held office as Assistant Corporation Counsel of the city of Brooklyn, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, and Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention of 1494. In the last capacity he was Chairman of the Committee on Cities in the convention and had much to do with framing the provisions in reference to cities as now embodied in active member of the Committee on the Judichanges in the judicial system, under the leadlege gains a third judicial honor within a few mouths by the appointment of Mr. Johnson: for, like United States District Judge Tenney and Mr. Justice Cohen, the successor of Judge Sedgwick in this city, Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Dartmouth.

The assumption of a high-sounding title by the Frenchman and the American woman in London who called themselves the Duke and Duchess of Rio Grande shows how dangerous such folly may become. Having obtained crodit at their boarding place upon the assurance that they expected large remittances from America, they were finally prosecuted in the County of London Sessions upon an indictment which charged them with having procured such credit by false pretences as to their names and ability to pay. Before the case came on for trial, however, the money from America arrived, and after the jury was impanelled the counsel for the prisoners stated this fact and assured the Court that his clients had no intentic: to deceive anybody by using a title which they engaged in naval warfare in behalf of the insurgents. They were now able and willing to pay their board bill, and wished to be allowed to do so and depart in peace. At this announcement, the prosecutrix thought that she had not been so much influenced by the pretended title | the Government. after all, and said she would like to take the money and withdraw the charge. The Chairman and beach of magistrates consented, the board bill and costs were paid in open court. and the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal British justice is not often so lement.

Although it has long been well settled that a breach of promise suit may be maintained by the man against the woman, as well as by the woman against the man, it is very rarely that the man comes into court as the cor in cases of this sort. An action of this excep-tional character which has recently been tried at Auburn, Me., terminated on Monday with verdict of \$1,780 in favor of the male plaintiff. The defendant had not only failed to perform her agreement to marry him, but had made her refusal final and conclusive by marrying some one else. She claimed to have been released from her engagement before she took up with her new love, but the plaintiff denied the alleged saw the published amountement in the news-papers. For the humiliation to which he was thus exposed bis counsel demanded exemplary no damages by way of panishment could be awarded. In this State positive damages have unsuccessfully assails her character by way of defence.

ing to the term of the District Attorney of Kings County was argued before the Court of Appeals on Thursday. The Constitution provides that District Attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every three years, except in the counties of New York and Kings and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, boundaries are the same as those of a city, "where such officers shall be chosen by the elections once in every two or four years, as the Legislature shall direct. The Legislature shall direct. The Legislature shall direct and the faction of the process but by an act passes failer the election of the process that were made against min, namely, his case that were made against min, namely, his charges that were m

The rumor was revived early in the week that

THE SPANISH VOLUNTEERS.

A CONTARDLY MOB THAT IS NOW DOMINATING HAFANA.

The Unitsing and Murderous Part They Have Played to Cuban Affairs for Year—Willing to table 0nth When women and Partiese Are Their Game—But They Lave Weyler of Gen, Weyler by the Spanish volunteers in Havana and their threatening attitude if the result of the Captain-General is signed by the Gen, Weyler by the Spanish volunteers in the Aman and their threatening attitude if the result of the Captain-General is signed by the Gen, Weyler by the Spanish volunteers in the Aman and their threatening attitude if the result of the Captain-General is signed by the Gen, Weyler to Gen, Weyler by the Spanish volunteers in the Aman and their threatening attitude if the result of the Captain-General is signed by the Gen, Weyler to give up bits office is to provoke in Havana on near-boal revolutions similar to that which in 1350 put down the authority of Madrid.

The fine of Spain and Caba, strange to say, is now in the hands of Don Valeriano Weyler. Should the have henceforth the same courage with which he has refused until new to tenter bits resumation to Schor Samesta, thould he may be about 100 years, camping of the Spanishr's themselves will free Havana from Spain as the revolution of the Outbans has already ended the dominion of Spain in the open country.

The force of volunteers and order them to yield one of the Spanishr's themselves will free Havana from the Particle of the Madrid Government, a revolution of the Spanishr's themselves will free Havana from the Particle of the Spanishr's the Particle of the Spanishr's the Particle of the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's the Particle of the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's the Spanishr's the Captain of the Spanishr's nucva, assassinating, women and children; rioted in the streets, murdering Americans and Cubans, and finally presented themselves before the palace of the Captain-General and ordered him to resign on the spot and embark for Spain

in a Spanish steamer which was in the port. Dulce was a man of courage, and ordered his guard to charge on the volunteers, but the offieer who commanded the soldiers in the palace answered that he was a Spaniard, that the volunteers were Spaniards and not Cubans, and that he refused for this reason to obey. The Captain-General, finding himself alone, surrendered and embarked on the steamer. He turned over his office to his second in command, Gen. Caballero de Rodas, an arrant coward, who, in order to satisfy the volunteers, appeared on the balcony of the palace dressed in the uniform of the "Institute," and, like a common soldier, went through military exercises at the commands of the tipsy mob in the square.

These same volunteers ruled Havana for years. after that time. On Nov. 27, 1893, they mur dered several young men, students in the University of Havana, Until Gen. Concha, a soi dier of energy, wrested from them the control of the forts, they were masters of the situation, and they have at all times wielded a decisive influence in the government of Cuba. form now the bulk of the followers of the Union

Constitutional party. In 1895 they compelled Gen. Martinez Campos to resign because he would not permit the murder of Cuban prisoners of war. Weyler is now their idol. Weyler did not compel them, as Martinez Campos did, to take the field. The volunteers do not like to fight, but to remain in the city committing their murders with impunity. Weyler has given to their leaders the best contracts for the porvisioning of the army and divided with them the fruits of their plunders. Weyler has encouraged their cruelty against the Cubans, especially against the defenceless people of the towns. Of course, they object to letting such a man retire from

Cuba. Even in case they should not revolt, the ne-Captain-General will have trouble with them when he arrives in Cuba. Gen. Weyler, until now, has excited them against the United States and what he calls the "dishonor of Spain in recalling him upon the demand of the Americans." The placards posted in Havana, summoning the volunteers to the demon stration in favor of the Captain-General and ership of Mr. Eliha Root. Dartmouth Col. the proclamations of the Colonels of volunteers widely circulated in the city say:

sents to our dishonor are we going to be its abetturs in such a shameful deed! If the brayest and noblest leader the Spanish army ever had in the field against the coward enemies of Spain has already queiled this infamous revolution in the western side of the island, are we going to permit his recall just at the moment of his definite triumph for the good and glory of Spaint

dangers for our national honor we have ever done our duty. Let us do it now. Long live Spain! Long live Gen. Weyler! All the loyal Spaniards will gather to-night at 8 o'clock in the Central Park to show to the Government the feeling of those who really love spain in Cuba."

The above letter explains the situation that existed after the news from Madrid was received that the Government had decided upon the recall of Gen. Weyler in any event. The news printed in THE SUN yesterday also said that his successor, Gen. Blanco, would go to Cuba with 20,000 soldiers and that Sefor Segasta had sharply rebuked the volunteers, in a cable despatch, for their demonstration in favor of Weyler, which was unlawful, under military rules, because it created difficulty for

"SHORTENS THEIR SUFFERINGS." A Spanish Commander in Cuba Kills Smallpos Patients.

HAVANA, Oct. 6 .- According to Las Villas, 1 3,700 pacificus have died from starvation in Santa Clara province. A sworp statement has been sent to the State Department in Washington, declaring t at at Cimprones, Matanzas province, the Spanish commander kills "smallpox patients in order,

### CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO. Weak, Vain, Bloodthirsty, and Cruel, a Feeble Copy of the Man He Succeeds.

says, to shorten their sufferings."

Don Ramon Blanco y Erenas, Marquis de Pena Plata, Captain-General of the Spanish Army, is about 65 years old. He fought during release and declared that he never heard of her | the last civil war in Spain, and was made Mar contemplated marriage to another until he quis de Peña Plata for his victory over the Carlists at the place so called. Early in 1879 he succeeded Gen. Martinez Campos in the Governor hip of Cuba, which he held until October damages, but the trial Judge told the jury that 1881, when he went back to Spain, to be appointed soon after Captain-General of Cata lonia. He was Captain General of the Philipfrequently been allowed in cases where the pine Islands from 1894 up to December, 1890 woman suce for breach of promise, and the man | when the religious societies in those islands caused his supersession by Gen. Polavicia. Blanco was then appointed? hief of the Queen's military chamber, but on his arrival in in January of this year, he declared that he would hold no office, however important, under Canovas's Administration. His pride, both as a

> and he would not bend his head, he said, befor his detractors. About six weeks ago he gave to the press memoir upon the recent events in the

soldier and a patriot, had been wounded!deeply,

Licut.-Gen. Pando has already held impor-

Licut.-Gen. Pando has already held important military edice in Cuba where he is intertant military edice in Cuba where he is intercated harrely in sugar and moting. He will
probably take command of the Spanish troops in
the western provinces.

Gen. Gonzales Parrado is an intimate friend
of then. Blanco. He will be the real Captaintioneral of the island.

Gen. Formandez Bernal is one of the many
Spanish Generals who failed in conquering
Gen. Macco in Pinar del Rio. His failure to
reach Cacuragicara at the appointed hour was
given as an explanation of the defeat sustained there by several Spanish columns while
attempting to storm Macco's position.

Gen. Canella is one of Martinez Campos's favorites. He was defeated by José Macco at Sas
del Indis with a loss of more than 300 men.
Upon his return to Spain in February, 1896,
Gen. Canella gave a pessimistic view of the situation in Cuba, and said that the task of subduing an entire people, as was the case with duing an entire people, as was the case with the Cubans, was almost impossible.

### APPEAL TO THE PACIFICOS. Urged to Fight for Cuba-More Instances of Spanish Brutality.

OTTAWA, Oct. 9,-Ottawa citizens remember

Donald Rockwell, who, during his residence here as Vice-Consul of the United States, made hosts of friends. From this city Mr. Rockwell went to Havana, continuing in the service as secre tary to the United States Consulate, From Havana, a short time ago, came the news of the arrest of a prominent Cuban family on the ac cosation of active sympathy with the insurgents. It now appears that the only evidence against the family was the frequency of Mr. Rockwell's visits to the house, when he paid some attention to one of the daughters, a beauiful and accomplished young lady. The charge that compromising documents, letters, and dynamite were found in the bouse is regarded as wholly: untrue, trumped up simply to afford a pretext for punishing a family for their supposed friendly feeling toward Americans.

These facts are gathered from a letter received from Mr. Rockwell by a friend in Ottawa, and the letter adds that this instance is only one of the many crucities practiced upon families of the highest standing in Cuba, merely because they do not share the official feeling of hatred toward Americans. Mr. Rockwell describes the situation in Cuba as growing worse daily for the "reconcentrades," as the non-combatants are called. They are "paciness," who will endure any indignity, or even torture, rather than fight. They are gathered in squalid villages, by order of the Spanish military Governor, and there they are dying off by scores.

Every effort to arouse these people to take part in the struggle against Spain has proved unavailing. They will suffer, but they will

part in the struggle against Spain has proved unavailing. They will suffer, but they will not fight. The Spanish soldiery has butchered thousands of these help'ess and unoffending creatures, magnifying their massacres into beillant Spanish victories against the fighting Cubans. Mr. Rockwell inclosed a circular copy of an appeal to the non-combatants issued by the patriol committee. This circular, which is printed on tissue paper, for greater security in circulation, says:

"To this Union extrapos: The violator of women, the incendiary, the assassin, Weyler, unable to conquer, by reason of his cowardice and lack of military skill, our valiant brothers who are fighting for the independence of Cuba, has immured you like cattle in the villages so that there you may perish of hunger and misery. The time has come when you should reflect upon the situation. The passive attitude of a reconcentrado is at strile with the dignity of the patriot. Do not hinder the holy cause of Cuban redempion, but draw the machete, grasp the rifle, and join yourselves to the herew who, vithout hope of profit, are shedding their blood for that sublime ideal.

"Cast aside every consideration which restrains you from the discharge of your obligation. Will you acquirese in the slow and horrible death of your women and children? Never! It is unworthy of your people. Determine, therefore, to e ape from this privan, where you

## Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Marketo, Oct. 9 .- Gen. Ramon Blanco, who is succeed Gen. Weyler as Captain-General of Spanish newspaper published in Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be accompanied by Gen. Arderico. who is to act as second chief in command, or Deputy Governor, in place of the Marquis of Abumada; Gen. Gonzales Parrado, chief of staff, and Gens. Pando, Bernal, and Canella,

## WHERE IS WITNESS WINSBORO.

He Is Concerned in the Prosecution of Gan. Reeder and Is Not at Home.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 9 .- It is reported in Bangor, where William A. Winstoro lives, that he sailed to-day for Europe. Winsboro is the star witness in the conspiracy prosecution against Gen. Reeder, Assemblyman Weiss and M. C. Lucken bach, brought by the Wansmaker faction. The prosecution thought it had a strong witness in him because formerly he were a warm friend of Gen. Reeder. He became offended at the latter and then joined the Wansmaker following la ormation from Bangor to night is that those best informed doubt the report that Winshoro has gone abroad. They say that Winshoro intends to keep quiet in Philadelphia and let the European trip story spread. His family him Cleveland, O.

Detectives O'Connell, O'Brien and Cain of the entral Office asked Magistrate Hedges in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to have three prisoners remanded to Police Headquarters fortwenty-four hours, pending further investigation. The detectives refused to say anything about the prisoners other than that their hames were James Wilson, John Parks and May Ro ere, and think they were suspected of being noted shopl fiters and pickpowkets from the West. They were remained as suspicious

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### R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street. (Adjoining Eden Musec.)

## \$4,000 FOR A HUSBAND

## Former Place Sues for Property His Second

Wife Transferred to a Neighbor. NEWBURG, Oct. 9 .- A curious case was before

idge Hirschberg today. It was entitled James B. Place against James H. Conkling and thers, and is a suit to set aside a deed given by Place to his wife and subsequent transfer of same, and to recover \$500 on a note claimed to have been secured wrongfully. Place is an aged farmer, living near Washingtonville, twelve miles from Newburg. James H. Conk-ling was a neighbor, in whom he confided. In 1894 Mrs. Place died. Conkling visited Place frequently during his wife's sickness, and when she died surgested that Place take his cousin, Mrs. Ann. Hall, for housekeeper, Place took three housekeeper, and got rid of them all before he sent to Pennsylvania for Mes. Hall, a buxon widow of about 40. Place, who was over 70, acreed to give her \$500 of she met his ideas of a housekeeper. He soon made love to her, and in July, 1895, they were married. He gave his bride a note for \$500 on the welling day, and the charge is that she turned the note over to Conkling as part payment of \$4,000 he was to get if, by inducing Pince to take Mrs. Hall for housekeeper, a marriage should be the outcome.

In July, 1896, Conkling schemed further, Lawyer Seeger s. id, by getting Place to deed a \$4,000 piece of real estate in Washingtonvills to his wife, upon which she afterward gave Conkling a \$2,000 mortgage, the transaction being necomplished while Mrs. Place was sick and for the purpose of getting another payment for procuring her marriage to Place, sithough she understood that she was not to settle with Conkling until after her h sband died. Place then discovered the alleced fraud and he and his wife separated. She soon returned to him and said she never intended to do him a wrong. She sat by his side in court to-day and seemed anxious to help him.

Judge Fullerton of New York, counsel for Conkling, said that some of the statements made by Assistant District Attorney Seeger were not true, but the latter said they would all be proved, and he added that Conkling had represented to the woman that Place was worth \$75,000 when his property was worth less than \$10,000. 1894 Mrs. Place died. Conkling visited Place frequently during his wife's sickness, and when

MORE TROUBLE FOR SUPT. PIERCE Health Inspectors Find Oleomargarine Labelled " Eggs" in the Children's Home.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 9.-Inspectors of the State Board of Health visited the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children a few days ago. It is reported that among the supplies exhibited to them by Superintendent James W. Pierce the inspector found oleomargarine in packages marked "eggt." Simples were taken by the inspectors to be submitted to the chemist of the State Board of Health for analysis.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANACHTHIS DAY. Sun rises... 6 00 Sun sets... 5 27 | Moon rises. 4 69 High Water-This Day. Sandy Hook. 7 14 | Gov.lal'd. 7 46 | Hell Gate. 9 80

Arrived-SATURDAY, Oct. 9 Ss Maasdam, Potjer, Rotterdam Sept. 29 and Box

logne Buch.

28 Salerno, Lemke, Rio Janeiro,

28 Salerno, Lemke, Rio Janeiro,

38 Curacau, Sukeforih, Triniciad,

38 George Dumois, Ferman, Hocas del Toro,

38 Guyandotte, Davis, Norrole,

58 in Paris, Robinson Algos Hay,

58 in Paris, Robinson Algos Hay,

58 in Queen Vetoria, Locio, Manila,

58 in Let of Maine, Curtis, Manila,

Bark Birma, Wrede, Santos.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

| OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.   |  |
|--|--|
| Sail To Day.   |  |
| Mails Close.   | Vennel Saffa.                          |
| lexico, Havana   | 5 80 A M                               |
| Sail To Marrow.  |  |
| Iltanca, Colon   | 12 00 M<br>8 00 P M                    |
| Sasi Tuesday, Oct. 12.   |  |
| rave, Bremen   | 10 00 A M                              |
| INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.   |  |
| Hami Galveston an Marcos Galveston Galveston trocklyn City Swanner A Bretagne Have Sannera Shields ell iden St Lucia | Sept 25<br>Oct 9<br>Sept 27<br>Sept 26 |

| La Bretagne Havre                             | KALE        | 3   |
|---|-------------|-----|
| Panama  | Se br       | 27  |
| Lucerna Shields                               |             |     |
| Bell uden St Lucia                            |             |     |
| Califee                                       | Oct         | 8   |
| SeminoleJacksonville                          | Oct         | 7   |
| Morgan City New Orleans                       | . Oct       | - 4 |
| Ince Monday, Oct. 11.                         |             |     |
| Seneca Havana                                 | Oct         | . 7 |
| Colorado Huil                                 | Sept        | 28  |
| Poptisc                                       | S DI        | 24  |
| Advance Colon                                 | Oct         | 4   |
| Ter mate Gibraltar                            | Sent        | 26  |
| Altat Port Limon.                             |             |     |
| Louistana New Orleans                         |             |     |
| Tallahassee Savannah                          |             |     |
|   |             |     |
| Kensington                                    | Car         |     |
| Europe Lendon                                 |             | - 5 |
| Nomadie. Liverpool                            |             |     |
| Montauk Swansea                               |             |     |
| Caribbee                                      |             |     |
| Mogart St. Luria                              |             |     |
| Lampasas Galveston                            |             | à   |
| El Monte Galveston                            |             | ä   |
| Excelsior New Orleans                         | Charles     |     |
|   |             | •   |
| tine Wednesday, Oct. 13.                      |             |     |
| EmsGlbraftar                                  | Ocs         | •   |
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| Concho  | Oct         | . 9 |
| Gharee Gor Itar Coman he Jacksonville         | Berpt.      | 2.5 |
| Coman heJacksonville                          | Oct         | 10  |
| Inia Thursman, Oct. 14.                       |             |     |
| Pennsylvania Hamburg                          | Oct         | 9   |
| Karlsrube Bremen                              | Oct         | 9   |
| Pa'rla Hamburg                                |             | . 9 |
| Hesperia Gibraltar                            |             | 30  |
| Garrick 5t. Lu ia                             |             |     |
|   |             |     |

## Business Rotices.

Secour Exhibit at the American Institute Pair, adison Sq. are Garden, now open. Angostura History, Eiffel Tower Fruit Juices, White's Jelly Crystals

BUTLER. -On Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1897, an anni-versary mass will be offered at 9:30 A. M. for the repose of the soul of the Rev. William Robert Butler, late chaplain of the New York Catholic Protectory, at the Church of the Ascension, 197th at, between Amster am av. and the Boulevard. Reverend clergy and friends are invited to attend, HAYS.—On Oct. S. at the Mountain Side Hospital, Montelair, N. J., in the 67th year of his age, Samuel Hays, formerly of St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis

Republic and Globe Democrat please copy. Notice of funeral beneafter.
PREGOT. - Entered into rest Saturday, Oct. 9, Chris tiana E., only surviving child of Joseph Piggot. Services on Monday at 2 P. M., at 678 Decatur st.,

Brooklyn. STARM. -On Thursday, Oct. 7, Egbert Starr, in the Eath year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral services at his late residence, 22 West 48th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Fresh Pond Cremators open every day in the year for business and victors. -C. s. CREMATION CO., SV East Houston at. New York.

THE KENSICO CERETERY -- Private station, Har-lem Hallroad, 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Report. Office, 10 East 434 at Special Motices.

ABSOLUTE diverses serured, sel days, Dakota; contid ntial, reliable. Eastern office, BURKE, 1113 N. V. Life Building.

## Religious Notices.

AT SOUTH CHUICH, Ma term av. and doth at. A Morning service at 11 o'clock; Rev. RODERION TERRY, D. D., pastor, the pastor will preach.